*NOTICES * Machine Translation of Cited Reference 3

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]An antibacterial body fluid collection bag storing a Plastic solid which consists of a biguanide compound and thermoplastics in a body fluid collection bag.

[Claim 2] The antibacterial body fluid collection bag according to claim 1, wherein a Plastic solid carried out melt kneading of a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics and is fabricated. [Claim 3] The antibacterial body fluid collection bag according to claim 1, wherein a body fluid collection bag is a urine collection bag.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to an antibacterial body fluid collection bag. In the bag for catching in more detail the effluent of body fluid, such as urine, blood, etc. which are discharged from a human body, it is related with the antibacterial body fluid collection bag which controls growth of the bacteria in the inside of the body fluid to store.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Although the method of detaining a medical tubing and catheters in the inside of the body, and discharging body fluid as curative treatment of the disease of various organs was performed in recent years, bacteria bred within the container which catches body fluid, and when this trespassed upon the inside of the body, there was a problem that an infectious disease was caused. For example, when a body fluid catching container was a flexible bag, the body fluid in a bag flowed backwards via the medical tubing and the catheter with the external pressure, and when bacteria trespassed upon the inside of the body, there was a problem of causing an infectious disease. In order to solve this, when a check valve is provided in a catching container or a tube, the body fluid currently stored flows backwards, and a valve closes with the pressure, preventing reservoir liquid from flowing into the inside of the body is proposed. For example, the thing which provided the check valve in the Patent Publication Showa No. 501035 [56 to] gazette, and JP,57–107521,U at the catheter, What provided the check valve between the catheter and the urine collection bag is indicated by JP,52–139295,A, JP,58–25105,U, JP,61–147738,U, and JP,63–14072,Y.

[0003] However, also in which above—mentioned proposal, since there will be a time lag by the time a check valve blockades thoroughly, since the body fluid in a body fluid collection bag begins to flow backwards, the back run of body fluid cannot be prevented thoroughly, but it becomes a cause by which bacteria trespass upon the inside of the body, as a result. Preventing the bacteria which float in the air from invading into a urine collection bag from a urine extraction mouth is indicated by by improving a three-way cock to JP,1-55011,B. However, after urine passes through the channel of a three-way cock, even if small in a channel, it is not avoided that urine remains but it can serve as a hotbed of bacteria propagation. Urinary tract infection cannot be thoroughly prevented from this.

[0004] The housed article in a porch which has antimicrobial efficacy by urination is indicated by the Patent Publication Showa No. 501041 [60 to] gazette. The steam of the urine stored in the urination bag diffuses this into the gas permeation nature porch where ** which emits antimicrobial nature gas was stored. When ** reacts to a urinary steam, antimicrobial nature gas is emitted and propagation of the bacteria in the inside of urine is prevented by being spread into a urination bag from a porch. However, the urine in a urination bag is polluted by the microorganism by a certain cause, without waiting for generating of antimicrobial nature gas, and a possibility that it will cause urinary tract infection cannot be denied thoroughly. Once discharging the urine in a bag, it is ineffective, in the method of supplying a generation-of-gas agent in a direct urination bag, when ** dissolves in urine, an effect is demonstrated, but

whenever it is discharge, ** must be supplied and time and effort is taken, and it is inconvenient. Making a germicide contain in the resin which constitutes a medical supply, killing and wounding the microorganism which contacts, and preventing propagation of the microorganism in a medical supply is indicated by JP,1-55024,B. However, it has the problem that the germicide currently used here has the low melting point, it is difficult to make regularity the content of the germicide in the resin which constitutes a medical supply since it is what has the boiling point and has the character which evaporates when making it contain in resin, and a bactericidal effect is not constant.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Thus, although it is thought that the conventional proposal prevents the body fluid in a collection bag from flowing backwards inside of the body, or bacteria cannot invade easily in a collection bag, there is no effect which controls positively growth of the bacteria which invaded in the bag efficient for a long period of time. Then, a body fluid collection bag which has antibacterial properties which can control positively growth of the bacteria in a body fluid collection bag, etc. was desired. An object of this invention is to provide the body fluid collection bag which has antibacterial properties stable for a long period of time. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In order to solve an aforementioned problem, as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly, by storing a Plastic solid which consists of a biguanide compound and thermoplastics to a body fluid collection bag, this invention persons found out obtaining a body fluid collection bag which has antibacterial properties stable for a long period of time, and reached this invention. That is, this invention makes a gist an antibacterial body fluid collection bag storing a Plastic solid which consists of a biguanide compound and thermoplastics in a body fluid collection bag.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, this invention is explained in detail.

[0008]As long as the thermoplastics used for this invention is thermoplasticity, what kind of high molecular compound may be used for it. In order to make continuous antibacterial properties reveal, a hydrophobic high molecular compound is used suitably.

[0009] Here, the water absorption power [high molecular compound / hydrophobic] under 20 ** of atmospheric temperature and the atmosphere of 65% of relative humidity is 1.0 or less % of the weight of a high molecular compound. As a hydrophobic high molecular compound, for example Ethylene, propylene, butadiene, The polymer or copolymers of a monomer of a diene system, such as pentadiene, hexadiene, and heptadiene, Styrene thermoplastic elastomers, such as styrene butadiene styrene, styrene isoprene styrene, and styrene ethylene butylene styrene, an ethylene—vinylacetate copolymer, polyvinyl chloride, polyurethane, polyamide, polyester, etc. are mentioned.

[0010] The biguanide compounds used for this invention are a biguanide compound and its salts, and, specifically, are shown by the following general formula (1) or (2).

[Formula 1]

R NH NH NH NH NH R

$$N-C-NH-C-NH-(CH_s)$$
, $-NH-C-NH-C-N$ (1)

R'

[0013]R in a general formula (1) and (2) An alkyl group, an amino alkyl group, it is a phenyl group, an alkylphenyl group, a halogenation phenyl group, a hydroxyphenyl group, a methoxypheny group,

a carboxyl phenyl group, a naphthyl group, or a nitrile group, and R' is hydrogen or an alkyl group. Although n is a positive integer, the range of 2–10 is preferred. If the suitable example of this biguanide compound is given, they will be 1,6–di–(4–chlorophenyl biguanide) hexane, diaminohexylbiguanide, 1,6–di–(4–aminohexylbiguanide) hexane, etc.

[0014] A biguanide compound is a basic compound, and when actually using it, it is usually used as a salt. What is necessary is just to use the salt formed from a biguanide compound, inorganic acid, or organic acid as a salt of a biguanide compound. As the inorganic acid or organic acid which forms a biguanide compound and the salt of difficulty water solubility, chloride, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, carbonic acid, GCC acid, citrate, phosphoric acid, boric acid, formic acid, acetic acid, oxalic acid, gluconic acid, benzoic acid, tartaric acid, etc. are mentioned, for example. Even if these biguanide compounds are independent, or mix various salts and it uses them, they do not interfere.

[0015]A biguanide compound blended with thermoplastics, especially a biguanide compound of difficulty water solubility blended with hydrophobic thermoplastics, Since it is very hard to be eluted and a rate of dissolution moreover cannot be easily influenced by the surrounding moisture, as compared with a Plastic solid which consists of other polymer materials and antimicrobial agents, the Plastic solid of this invention can hold antibacterial properties stable over a long period of time. Since decomposition temperature is high, even if a biguanide compound applies heat, it is stable in the case of shaping of a Plastic solid which consists of a biguanide compound and thermoplastics.

[0016]A Plastic solid which consists of a biguanide compound used for this invention and thermoplastics can be acquired by a publicly known method. For example, melt kneading of a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics can be carried out, and a Plastic solid of predetermined shape can be acquired. A dipping method which immerses mold goods fabricated in predetermined shape only using thermoplastics in mixed liquor of thermoplastics and a biguanide compound. A Plastic solid which consists of a biguanide compound and thermoplastics by the impregnating method etc. which immerse mold goods fabricated in predetermined shape only using thermoplastics in a solvent containing a biguanide compound can also be acquired. [0017]Although it applies heat, it is possible to make a constant rate of biguanide compounds contain in a Plastic solid, and since an antibacterial effect is stabilized as for a method of carrying out melt kneading of a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics among the abovementioned forming processes, it is especially preferred.

[0018]As [both] a method of carrying out melt kneading of a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics, melting of a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics may be carried out, they may be mixed, and melting only of the thermoplastics may be carried out and it may mix a biguanide compound of an unmelting state to this.

[0019] After mixing as a method of making carry out melting of both a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics, and mixing since melting of a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics is carried out independently, and mixing thermoplastics with a biguanide compound, melting of both may be carried out.

[0020] Since it is not necessary to make it an elevated temperature rather than the melting point of thermoplastics if what has the melting point of thermoplastics higher than the melting point of a biguanide compound is used when kneading, where melting is carried out both a biguanide compound and thermoplastics, Heat deterioration of thermoplastics by an elevated temperature can be prevented, and unnecessary heating can be avoided, and more economical shaping can be performed. As combination of such thermoplastics and a biguanide compound, polyvinyl chloride, a chlorhexidine hydrochloride, polyurethane, chlorhexidine acetate, etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0021]When the melting point of a biguanide compound is higher than the melting point of thermoplastics, even if melting only of the thermoplastics is carried out and it kneads with a biguanide compound at temperature more than the melting point of thermoplastics below with the melting point of a biguanide compound, a biguanide compound can be uniformly mixed in thermoplastics.

[0022]What is necessary is just to use an extrusion kneading machine etc., when carrying out

melting of a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics and mixing. A thing of form which supplies thermoplastics and a biguanide compound continuously and takes out continuously an antibacterial material by which melt kneading was carried out as an extrusion kneading machine is preferably used from a point of productivity. It is preferred to use a 2 axis melt kneading extruder from a point of kneading nature. Fabricating simultaneously with an injection molding machine is also possible.

[0023]0.01 to 30.0 % of the weight is desirable still more preferred, and quantity of a biguanide compound contained in a Plastic solid is 0.1 to 10.0 % of the weight. If antibacterial activity with content sufficient at less than 0.01 % of the weight may not be demonstrated and 30.0 % of the weight is exceeded, when intensity of a Plastic solid may fall, a Plastic solid will become in pieces within a body fluid collection bag and body fluid will be removed, it may be removed with body fluid.

[0024] As shape of a Plastic solid which carried out kneading shaping of a biguanide compound and the thermoplastics, thread, a sheet, a film, tabular, the shape of a disk, a nonwoven fabric, the shape of sponge, knitting, etc. are mentioned. Although a size of a Plastic solid, thickness, surface area, and capacity in particular are not restricted, they are a size which can be easily stored in a body fluid collection bag, and should just be a thing of a size of a grade to which quantity of body fluid stored is not reduced.

[0025]A body fluid collection bag used for this invention is a bag for catching body fluid discharged from a human body, and is a container which stores temporarily a urine collection bag, an ostomy bag, a blood bag, and other effluents. Usually, two plastic sheets are piled up, and the edge part is welded, it fabricates to saccate, and it is also possible to have an outlet of reservoir liquid in the part, and to provide a clamp which can be opened and closed to these openings, a valve, etc. in it, in being required again, input of body fluid and. As for a retention—offluid bag used for this invention, being sealed is desirable in order to prevent invasion of bacteria from the outside. When a vent is required, since the complete rebreathing system collection bag which provided a sterilization filter in a vent part can prevent a bacterial invasion to a collection bag, it is preferred to it.

[0026] The antibacterial body fluid collection bag of this invention should just store a Plastic solid which becomes the above-mentioned body fluid collection bag from a biguanide compound and thermoplastics so that body fluid caught in a body fluid collection bag may be touched.
[0027]

[Example] Next, an example explains this invention concretely.

So that example 1 soft-polyvinyl-chloride resin (S MEDIKA, Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd. make) and chlorhexidine acetate (made in Aldrich Chemical, solubility of 0.01g) may be scoured and the last concentration after a lump may be about 1.0% of the weight, It kneaded, after both had fused at the kneading temperature of 190 ** by extruding kneading machine PCM-30 (made by Ikegai Corp.), and the antimicrobial material for shaping which chlorhexidine distributed uniformly was obtained. The Plastic solid was acquired using the obtained antimicrobial material for shaping by carrying out injection molding to tabular [3 mm-thick] with the injection molding machine J-100 (Made by the Japan Steel Works).

[0028] The antimicrobial activity of the surface of the acquired tabular Plastic solid was measured by the following methods. Cut the acquired tabular Plastic solid to 1 cm x 1 cm, consider it as a sample, and it puts into a vial bottle, The brain heart yne FUJON culture medium which contains the Staphylococcus aureus (Staphylococcus aureus, ATCC6538P) of an abbreviation 10⁷ individual / ml on the surface (Brain Heart Infusion broth) It is 10microl about [made in BEKUTON Dickinson (Becton Dickinson Overseas Inc.)]. It inoculated, Another sample plates were piled up on the sample plates which inoculated fungus liquid, and where fungus liquid is put with the sample of two sheets, it cultivated at 37 ** for 4 hours. The number of microorganism after 4-hour culture was calculated by the colony counting method. For comparison, injection molding of the tabular Plastic solid was carried out in S MEDIKA which does not contain an antimicrobial agent, the same test method as the above was presented, it cultivated as control for 4 hours, and the number of microorganism after culture was calculated.

The counting result of the number of microorganism by each sample was shown in Table 1. The increase in number of microorganism was seen with the sample which does not contain an antimicrobial agent. On the other hand, in the sample containing chlorhexidine acetate, a remarkable reduction of number of microorganism was accepted and it was checked that the chlorhexidine acetate by which embedding was carried out had acted effectively also to the bacteria on the surface.

[0029]

[Table 1]

初発菌数	4時間培養後遊數
3.1 ×10°	1,2 ×10 ⁸
3, 1 × 10 ³	1.4 × 107°
3, 2° × 10°	6.9 ×10°
3, 8 ×10 °	1,2 ×10°
3,9 ×10 ⁸	4,1 ×10°
3, 0 × 10°	4.3 × 10 ³
	3.1 ×10° 3.1 ×10° 3.2 ×10° 3.6 ×10°

[0030]Next, in order to check the durability of antibacterial activity, the sample which contains chlorhexidine acetate among the samples used by the above-mentioned measurement is disinfected with an ethanol solution 70%, After fully carrying out churning washing furthermore in the 0.1 % physiological saline solution of surface-active agent Tween80 (nonionic surface active agent which added ethyleneoxide to the sorbitan fatty acid ester by BEKUTON Dickinson), the above-mentioned culture experiment was presented again and the change in number of microorganism was measured. Here, the opposite numerical value of the number of microorganism after 4-hour culture was taken, the difference with the opposite numerical value of initiation number of microorganism was searched for, and control of this value and the difference of the sample were searched for as increase-and-decrease a difference of a value. That is, increase-and-decrease the difference of a value can be treated as a parameter which shows that the antimicrobial activity of subject material is so high that a numerical value is large. Transition of increase-and-decrease the difference of a value when washing and remeasurement are repeated to 6 times was shown in drawing 1. From this result, it was suggested at the time of the 6th measurement of the wash examination by severe conditions that mold goods are maintaining sufficient antimicrobial activity and period antibacterial properties sufficient on a actual service condition can be maintained. The antibacterial body fluid collection bag of this invention was produced by storing the tabular Plastic solid which has the abovementioned antimicrobial activity to a urine collection bag, an ostomy bag, and a blood bag. [0031]Example 2 ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer [Eve FREX (EVAFLEX) P-3307, made in [E. I. du Pont de Nemours poly chemical company] Mitsui] The antibacterial material in which kneaded 40 g and 2 g of chlorhexidine hydrochlorides after both had fused by 120 ** with the 2 axis kneading machine (made in an Oriental energy machine factory), and the antimicrobial agent distributed them uniformly was obtained. The obtained antibacterial material was pressed with the pressing machine (made in a wood factory), and the sheet-shaped Plastic solid was acquired. When antimicrobial activity was measured by the same method as Example 1 using the acquired sheet-shaped Plastic solid, with an antimicrobial agent content sheet, a bacillus was not detected after 4-hour culture to the initiation number-of-microorganism 105 individual. However, in the sheet which does not contain the antimicrobial agent, the bacillus was increasing to the $8x10^6$ individual. Next, the antibacterial body fluid collection bag of this invention was produced by storing the tabular Plastic solid which has the above-mentioned antimicrobial activity to a

urine collection bag, an ostomy bag, and a blood bag. [0032]Example 3 ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer [Eve FREX (EVAFLEX) P-3307, made in [E. I. du Pont de Nemours poly chemical company] Mitsui] The antibacterial material in which kneaded 40 g, a chlorhexidine hydrochloride, and chlorhexidine gluconate after both had fused 1 g at 120 ** respectively with the 2 axis kneading machine (made in an Oriental energy machine factory), and the antimicrobial agent distributed them uniformly was obtained. The obtained antibacterial material was pressed with the pressing machine (made in a wood factory), and the sheet-shaped Plastic solid was acquired. When antimicrobial activity was measured by the same method as Example 1 using the acquired sheet-shaped Plastic solid, with an antimicrobial agent content sheet, a bacillus was not detected after 4-hour culture to the initiation number-of-

collection bag of this invention was produced by storing the tabular Plastic solid which has the above-mentioned antimicrobial activity to a urine collection bag, an ostomy bag, and a blood bag.

[0033]Example 4 ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer [Eve FREX (EVAFLEX) P-3307, made in [E. I. du Port de Negouya Pori chemical company | Mitsui The artifactorial material in which

microorganism 10^5 individual. However, in the sheet which does not contain the antimicrobial agent, the bacillus was increasing to the 2×10^8 individual. Next, the antibacterial body fluid

du Pont de Nemours Pori chemical company] Mitsui] The antibacterial material in which kneaded 40 g and 2 g of chlorhexidine hydrochlorides after both had fused by 140 ** with the 2 axis kneading machine (made in an Oriental energy machine factory), and the antimicrobial agent distributed them uniformly was obtained. The obtained antibacterial material was fabricated with the injection molding machine 2 cm in diameter in the shape of a disk. When antimicrobial activity was measured by the same method as Example 1 using the acquired disk-like Plastic solid, by the disk by which after 4-hour culture does not contain the antimicrobial agent, the bacillus was increasing to the 5x10⁶ individual to the initiation number-of-microorganism 10⁵ individual, but. By the antimicrobial agent content disk, bacilli were decreasing in number to the 9x10³ individual.

[0034]Next, one disk-like Plastic solid which has the above-mentioned antimicrobial activity is put into the bag made from polyvinyl chloride into which 200 ml of artificial urine was put, then it is 2x10⁷ individual ON **** about Staphylococcus aureus (Staphylococcusaureus, ATCC6538P). After shaking at 37 ** for 4 hours, when the concentration of fungus liquid was measured, it was decreasing to a 4.3 x 10³ individual / ml to an initiation concentration 1x 10⁵ individual / ml. [0035]40 g of example 5 styrene ethylene butylene styrene copolymers (MJ-4300, Mitsubishi Chemical make) and 2 g of chlorhexidine hydrochlorides are kneaded after both have fused by 180 ** with the 2 axis kneading machine (made in an Oriental energy machine factory), It extruded filar and the antibacterial material with a thickness of 1 mm which the antimicrobial agent distributed uniformly was obtained. The obtained filar antibacterial material was knit and knitting was obtained. When antimicrobial activity is measured by the same method as Example 1 using this letter Plastic solid of knitting, although bacilli were decreasing in number to the 4x10⁴ individual, with knitting which does not contain the antimicrobial agent after 4-hour culture to an initiation number-of-microorganism 10⁵ individual. With antimicrobial agent content knitting, bacilli were decreasing in number to 1×10^2 , and it was checked that the direction of antimicrobial agent content knitting of this invention had acted more effectively to bacteria. Next, the antibacterial body fluid collection bag of this invention was produced by storing knitting which has the above-mentioned antimicrobial activity to a urine collection bag, an ostomy bag, and a blood bag.

[0036]

[Effect of the Invention] The antibacterial body fluid collection bag of this invention has antibacterial properties stable for a long period of time.

Growth of the bacteria within the effluent collection bag which stored effluents discharged from the human body, such as urine and blood, can be controlled over a long period of time, and the bacterial infection through an effluent can be controlled.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a graph which shows the durability of the antimicrobial activity of the Plastic solid used for the antibacterial body fluid collection bag of this invention.

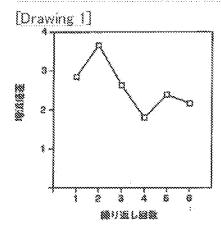
[Translation done.]

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DRAWINGS



[Translation done.]

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

10-024101

(43)Date of publication of application: 27.01.1998

(51)Int.Cl.

A61L 31/00 // A61L 2/16

(21)Application number: 08-184444

(71)Applicant: UNITIKA LTD

(22) Date of filing:

(72)Inventor: OTANI TOMOHITO

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(54) ANTIBACTERIAL HUMOR TRAPPING BAG

15,07,1996

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an antibacterial humor trapping bag which is made stable for a long time by housing a molded product comprising a biguanide compound and a thermoplestic resin into a humor trapping bag. SOLUTION: A molded product comprising a biguanide compound and a thermoplastic resin is housed into a humor trapping bag to make an antibacterial humor trapping bag. The molded product is formed by melting and kneading the biguanide compound and the thermoplastic resin. The humor trapping bag is also served as urine storage bag. The antibacterial humor trapping bag is made antibacterial stably for a long time. This enables restricting of the proliferation of bacteria for a long time within a discharge trapping bag in which is stored a discharge such as urine or blood discharged from a human body thereby inhibiting bacterial infection through the discharge,

(19) 日本国特殊庁 (JP) (12) 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) (II) 参新出願公開番号

特開平10-24101

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998) 1月27日

(51) Int.Cl.*	裁別配号	庁内整理番号	FI	技術変示箇所
A61L 31/00			A 6 1 L 31/00	33
// A61L 2/16			2/16	Z

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数3 OL (全 6 頁)

(21)出版条号	特額平8-184444	(71) 指臘人 (8000045	
(22) 出版日	平成8年(1998)7月15日	兵庫與抗	7株式会社 5統市京本町1丁目50番地
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(54) (発明の名称) 抗菌性体液補集袋

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 長期間安定した抗菌性を有する体液補集袋を 提供する。

【解決手段】 ビグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂からな る成形体を体液捕集袋内に収納したことを特徴とする抗 菌性体液捕集袋。

【特許請求の範囲】

【翻求項1】 ビグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂からなる成形体を体液抽集袋内に収納したことを特徴とする抗 薬性体液捕集袋。

【請求項2】 成形体がビグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹 簡を溶験混練して成形されたことを特徴とする請求項1 記載の抗薬性体液捕集袋。

【請求項3】 体液捕集袋が蓄尿袋であることを特徴と する請求項1記載の抗菌性体液捕集袋。

[発明の詳細な説明]

[00001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、抗菌性体液浦集袋 に関するものであり、さらに詳しくは、人体から排出される原、血液等の体液の排液を舗集するための鏡において、貯留する体液中での細菌の増殖を抑制する抗菌性体 液捕集袋に関するものである。

[00002]

【従来の技術】近年、各種機器の疾患の治療処験とし て、医療用チューブ、カテーテル類を体内に樹欝して体 液を排出する方法が行われているが、体液を錯集する容 20 器内で細菌が繁殖し、これが体内へ侵入することにより 慈染症が引き起こされるという問題があった。例えば、 体液捕集容器が可撓性のバッグである場合には、外圧に よりバッグ内の体液が医療用チューブ、カテーテルを介 して逆流し、縮額が体内へ侵入することにより燃業症を 引き起こすという問題があった。これを解決するため、 に、抽集客器あるいはチューブに逆止弁を設け、貯留さ れている体液が逆流した場合にその圧力によって弁が閉 じることにより貯留液が体内へ流入することを防止する ことが提案されている。例えば、特表明56~5010 30 3.5号公園、実開昭5.7~1.0.7.5.2.1.程公園には原展 響に逆止弁を設けたもの、特開昭52-139295号 公親、美麗昭58-25105号公親、実開昭61-1 47738号公锡、实公昭53-14072号公锡长は 導尿管と蓄尿バッグの間に逆止弁を設けたものが腸示さ れている。

【0003】しかし、上記のいずれの提案においても、体務構築後内の体液が逆流し始めてから逆止弁が完全に 閉塞するまでにはタイムラグがあるため、体液の逆流を 完全に防止することはできず、結果として、網盤が体内 40 へ侵入する原環となる。また、特公平1-55011号 公報には三方活栓を改良することにより、空気中に浮遊 する細菌が原採取口から蓄脈バッグ内へ侵入することを 防止することが記載されている。しかし、三方活栓の流 路を駅が通過した後、流路内に催かであっても尿が残存 することは避けられず、細菌繁殖の温床となりうる。こ のことから尿路感染を完全に防止することはできない。 【0004】特表明60-501041号公照には、排 原により流微生物効果を有するボーチ内収納物が顕示さ

気が、抗微生物性ガスを発する剤が収納されたガス透過 性ポーチ肉へ拡散し、尿の水蒸気と剤が反応することに よって抗微生物性ガスが発生し、ボーチから排尿バッグ 内へ拡散することにより、展中での細胞の整殖を防止す るものである。しかし、抗微生物性ガスの発生を待たず に何らかの原因により排尿バッグ内の尿が微生物によっ て汚染され、それが尿路感染の原因となる可能性を完全 に否定することはできない。また、ガス発生剤を直接排 展バッグ内に投入する方法では、割が限に溶解すること 10 によって効果が発揮されるが、一度バッグ内の尿を排出 した後は効果がなく、排出の都度、鞘を投入しなければ ならず、手間がかかり、不便である。特公平1-550 24号公報には、医療用具を構成する樹脂中に殺菌剤を 含有させ、接触する微生物を殺傷して医療用具内の微生 物の繁麗を防止することが開示されている。しかし、こ こで使用されている殺菌剤は融点が低く、糖点を有し、 機能中に含有させる際に落発する性質を有するものであ るため、医療用具を構成する樹脂中の穀簡剤の含量を一 定にすることが難しく、殺菌効果が一定でないという器 題を有している。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 このように、従来の提案は、補集袋内の体液が体内に連流することを防止し、あるいは、捕集袋内に細菌が侵入したくいように考えられたものであるが、袋内に侵入した細菌の増類を効率よく長期間積極的に抑制する効果はない。そこで、体液捕集袋内の細菌等の増殖を積極的に抑制することのできる抗菌性を有する体液捕集袋が望まれていた。本発明は、長期間安定した抗菌性を有する体液捕集袋を提供することを目的とするものである。

1000061

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者等は、上記課題 を解決するために凝棄検討した結果、ビグアニド化合物 と熱可塑性間脂からなる成形体を体液捕集袋に収納する ことにより、長期間安定した抗菌性を育する体液捕集袋 を得ることを見いたし、本発明に到達した。すなわち、 本発明は、ビグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂からなる成 形体を体液抽集袋内に収納したことを特徴とする抗菌性 体液消集袋を要置とするものである。

0 [00.07]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明を詳細に説明する。 【0008】本発明に用いる熱可塑性樹脂は、熱可塑性 であればいかなる部分子化合物を用いてもよい。また、 持続的な抗菌性を発現させるためには、疎水性の部分子 化合物が好適に用いられる。

等のジェン系のモノマーの薫合体あるいは共薫合体、ス チレンープタジェンースチレン、スチレンーイソプレン ースチレン、スチレンーエチレンブチレンースチレン等 のスチレン系熱可塑性エラストマー。エチレン一階機ビ ニル共産合体、ボリ塩化ビニル、ボリウレタン、ボリア ミド、ポリエステル等が挙げられる。

【0013】一般式(1)、(2)において、Rはアル キル基、アミノアルキル基、フェニル基。アルキルフェ ニル墓、ハロゲン化フェニル墓、ハイドロキシフェニル 葉、メトキシフェニル盤、カルボキシルフェニル器、ナー 20 フチル幕又はニトリル基であり、R・は水業又はアルキ ル基である。nは正の整数であるが、2~10の範囲が 好適である。かかるビグアニド化合物の好適な例を挙げ れば、1、6 ージー(4 ークロロフェニルピグアニド) ヘキサン、ジアミノヘキシルビグアニド、1、6ージー (4-アミノヘキシルビグアニド) ハキサン等である。 【0014】ビグアニド化合物は塩基性の化合物であ り、実際に使用する場合。通常は塩として用いる、ビグ アニド化合物の塩としては、ビグアニド化合物と無機能 もしくは有機酸とから形成される塩を用いればよい。ビ グアニド化合物と難水溶性の塩を形成する無機酸又は有 機能としては、例えば、塩酸、臭化水素酸、硝酸、硫 微、炭酸、重炭酸。クエン酸、リン酸。ボウ酸、鰯酸。 酢酸、シュウ酸、グルコン酸、安息香酸、酒石酸等が挙 げられる。これらのビグアニド化合物は単独あるいは各 種環境を復合して用いても差し支えない。

【0015】熱可塑性機脂に配合されたビグアニド化合 物、特に疎水性の熱可塑性樹脂に配合された鮭水溶性の ビグアニギ化合物は、極めて溶出しにくく、しかも溶出 速度が周囲の水分の影響を受けにくいため。他の高分子 材料と抗菌剤からなる成形体と比較して、本発明の成形 体は長期間にわたり安定した抗菌性を保持することが可 能である。また、ピグアニド化台物は分解温度が高いの で、ピグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂からなる成形体の 成形の際、熱を加えても安定である。

【0016】本発明に用いるビグアニド化合物と熱可塑 性樹脂からなる成形体は、公知の方法により得ることが できる。例えば、ビグアニド化合物と熱可塑性機断を落 能能練して所定の形状の成形体を得ることができる。ま

の一般式(1) または(2) で示されるものである。 fobili (ALI)

形品を熱可塑性損職とピグアニド化合物との混合液に浸 漬するディッピング法や、熱可燃性権能のみを用いて新 定の形状に成形した成形温を。ビグアニド化合物を含有 する溶媒に浸渍する含浸法等によりビグアニド化合物と 熱可塑性樹脂からなる成形体を得ることもできる。

*【0010】本発明に用いるピグアニド化合物は、ピグ

アニド化合物およびその塩類であり、異体的には、下記

【0017】上記成形方法のうち、ビグアニド化合物と 熱可塑性樹脂を溶釉距練する方法は熱を加えるものであ るが、一定量のビグアニド化合物を成形体内に含有させ ることが可能であり抗菌効果が安定するので、特に好ま

【0018】ビグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂を溶験混 練する方法としては、ビグアニド化合物と純可塑性樹脂 を共に溶融させて混合してもよく、また、熱可塑性樹脂 のみ溶融させて、これに非溶融状態のピグアニド化合物 を混合してもよい。

【0019】ビグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂を共に落 融させて混合する方法としては、ビグアニド化合物と熱 可塑性機能を測々に溶職させてから混合してもよく、ま た、ビグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂を混合した後。両 者を捨離させてもよい。

【0020】ビグアニド化合物と熱可燃性樹脂の両方を 溶験させた状態で混練する場合、熱可塑性樹脂の跳点が ビグアニド化合物の融点より高いものを用いると、熱可 塑性樹脂の繊点よりも高温にしなくてもよいので、高温 による熱用塑性機能の熱劣化を防ぎ、かつ不必要な加熱 を避けてより経済的な政形を行うことができる。このよ うな熱可愛性樹脂とピグアニド化合物の組合わせとして は、例えば、ポリ塩化ビニルとクロルヘキシジン塩酸 塩、ポリウレタンとクロルヘキシジン酢酸塩等が挙げら 40 M.S.

【0021】また、ピグアニド化合物の融点が熱可塑性 樹脂の離点よりも高い場合には、ピグアニド化合物の融 点以下で熱可数性樹脂の融点以上の温度で、熱可塑性樹 筋のみを溶融させ、ビグアニド化合物と混練しても、熱 可塑性繊脂内にピグアニド化合物を比一に混合すること ができる。

【0022】ビグアニド化合物と熱可物性樹脂を溶験さ せて混合する場合、押し出し程練機等を用いればよい。 押し出し灌練機としては、連続的に熱可塑性物腦とビザ た、熱可塑性樹脂のみを用いて所定の形状に成形した成 30 アニド化合物を供給し、溶離混締された抗菌性材料を選 3

続的に取り出す形式のものが生産性の点から好ましく用いられる。また、混練性の点からは二軸溶離混練押し出し機を用いるのが好ましい。さらに、射出成形機によって成形を同時に行うことも可能である。

【0023】成形体に含有するビグアニド化合物の選は、0.01~30.0薫量%が好ましく、さらに好ましくは0.1~10.0薫量%である。含有量が0.01重量%未満では十分な抗菌力が発揮されないことがあり、30.0重量%を越えると成形体の強度が低下することがあり、体液捕集袋内で成形体が粉々になり、体液を除去する際に、体液と共に除去されることがある。

【0024】ピグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂を混練成形した成形体の形状としては、糸、シート、フィルム、 板状、ディスク状、不織布、スポンジ状、編み物等が挙 げられる。成形体の大きさ、厚み、表面積、容積は特に 制限されるものではないが、体液補集袋内に容易に収納 できる大きさで、かつ、貯留される体液の損を低下させ ない程度の大きさのものであればよい。

【0025】本発明に用いる体液捕集後とは、人体から 排出される体液を捕集するための後であり、器尿袋、オ 20 ストミーバッグ、血液バッグ、その他の排液を一時的に 貯衡する容器のことである。通常は、2枚のプラスチッ クシートを置ね、その周縁部を翻載して装状に成形した ものであり、その一部に体液の液入口と、また必要を場 合には、貯倒液の排出口を有しており、これらの間口部 には開閉可能なクランプ、バルブ等を設けることも可能 である。外部からの細菌の侵入を防止するために、本発 明に用いる体液貯留袋は密閉されていることが望まし い。また、捕集袋に通気口が必要な場合には、通気口部 に除菌フィルターを設けた開鎖式補集袋は細菌の侵入を 30 防ぐことが可能であるので好ましい。

【0026】本発明の抗菌性体液捕集後は、上配体液構 集袋にピグアニド化合物と熱可塑性樹脂からなる成形体 を、体液捕集袋内に捕集された体液と接するように収納 すればよい。 *【実施例】次に、本発明を実施例によって具体的に説明 する。

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突施例 1

教質ポリ塩化ビニル樹脂(エスメディカ、稜水化学工業 社製)とクロルペキシジン酢酸塩(アルドリッチケミカ ル社製、溶解度 0、01g)を練り込み後の最終濃度が 約1、0重量%になるように、凝練搾出機PCM一30 (油具鉄工株式会社製)により混練温度190℃で顕着 が溶離した状態で混練し、クロルペキンシンが均一に分 10 散した成形用抗菌材料を得た。得られた成形用抗菌材料 を用い、射出成形機 J − 100 (株式会社日本製鋼所 製)により厚さ3mmの板状に射出成形することにより、 成形体を得た。

【0028】得られた板状成形体の表面の抗菌語性を以 下の方法により測定した。 傷られた板状成形体を Lon× 1 cmに切断してサンプルとし、バイアル類に入れ、その 表面上に約1.07 個/耐のスタフィロコッカス・アウレ ウス (Staphylococcus aureus 、ATCC6538P)を含む。 プレイン・ハート・インフージョン増地(Brain Heart Infusion broth) 〔ベクトン・ディッキンソン社(Bect on Dickinson Overseas Inc.) 製)を10μl接種した。 さらに、別のサンプル板を開液を接離したサンプル板上 に重ね、2枚のサンプルで額液を挟み込んだ状態で、4 時間、37℃で培養した。4時間培養後の激数をコロニ ーカウント法にて計数した。比較のために、抗菌剤を含 まないエスメディカにて板状成形体を射出成形し、上記 と関様の試験方法に供し、コントロールとして4時間増 接し、暗整後の顕数を計数した。それぞれの検体による 酸数の計数結果を表しに示した。抗菌剤を含まないサン ブルでは菌数の増加が見られた。これに対して、クロル ヘキシジン酢酸塩を含むするサンプルでは、歯数の著し い減少が認められ、包理されたクロルヘキシジン酢酸塩 が表面上の細菌に対しても有効に作用したことが確認さ

【0029】 【数1】

[0027]

就料	初発蓄数	4時間特賽後節数
	3, 1 × 103	1,2 × 10°
コントロール区	3.1 ×108	1,4 ×10°
(抗腐性無配合)	3.2 × 10 ⁴	8.9 ×10°
	3, 0 × 10°	1,2 ×10°
サンブル区	3.9×10^3	4.1 × 10 °
(抗菌剤配合)	3, 0 × 10 5	4, 3 × 10 ³

【0030】次に、抗闘力の特続性を確認するために。 50 上記の測定で使用したサンプルのうちクロルヘキシジン

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酢酸塩を含有するサンプルを70%エタノール水溶液で 消毒し、さらに弊面活性剤Tween60 (ベクトン・ディッ キンソン社製のソルビタン脂肪酸エステルに酸化エチレ ンを付加した非イオン界面活性剤)の0.1 %生理食塩水 溶液中で十分に撹拌洗浄した後、再度上記の培養実験に 供し、複数の増減を制定した。ここで、4時間培養後の 落数の対数値を取り、初発菌数の対数値との差を求め、 この値のコントロールとサンブルの差を増減億差として 求めた。すなわち増減値差は、数値の大きいほど被験材 料の抗菌活性が高いことを示すパラメーターとして扱え る。洗浄、再計測を6回まで繰り返した時の増減値差の 推移を図しに示した。この結果から、前額な条件による 洗漉試験の6回目の計測時においても、成形品は十分な 抗菌活性を維持しており、実際の使用条件では十分な期 開抗菌性を維持できることが示唆された。上記の抗菌活 性を有する板状成形体を、蓄尿袋、オストミーバッグ、 血液パックに収納することにより、本発明の抗菌性体液 捕集袋を作製した。

[0031] 実施例2

[0032] 実施例3

エチレン一節機ビニル共産合体 (エパフレックス(RVAPLEX)P-3307、三幷・デュポン・ポリケミカル社製)40gとクロルペキシジン塩酸塩とクロルペキシジングルコン機塩を各々1gを二軸混練機(東洋結機製作所製)により、120℃で両者が落触した状態で混練40し、抗菌剤が均一に分散した抗菌性材料を帯た。得られた抗菌性材料を滞た。得られたシート状成形体を用いて実施関1と同様の方法により抗菌活性を測定したところ。初発病数105個に対し、4時間培養後は抗菌剤合有シートでは歯が検出されなかった。しかし、抗菌剤を含有シートでは歯が検出されなかった。しかし、抗菌剤を含有していないシートでは、菌は2×106個に増加していた。次に、上記の抗菌活性を有する板状成形体を、新原

袋、オストミーバッグ、血液パックに収納することによ り、本発明の抗菌性体液描集袋を作製した。

[0033] 寒態例4

エチレン一番酸ビニル共業合体(エパフレックス(EVAFLEX)P-3307、三井・デュボン・ポリケミカル社製)40gとクロルへキンジン塩酸塩2gを二軸混練機(東洋精機製作所製)により、140℃で両者が溶離した状態で混練し、抗菌剤が均一に分散した抗菌性材料を得た。得られた抗菌性材料を射出成形機にて直径2cmのディスク状に成形した。得られたディスク状成形体を用いて実施例1と同様の方法により抗菌活性を制定したところ、初発菌数10%個に対し、4時間培養後は抗菌剤を含有していないディスクでは、菌は5×10%個に増加していたが、抗菌剤含有ディスクでは菌は9×10%個に減少していた。

【0034】次に、上記の抗菌活性を有するディスク状成形体1個を、人工屋200mlを入れたポリ塩化ビニル製の袋に入れ、続いて、スタフィロコッカス・アウレウス (Staphylococcusaureus, ATC(6538P)を2×107億人れた。37℃で4時間振とうした後、額液の濃度を測定したところ、初発濃度1×105億/mlに減少していた。

[0035] 実施例5

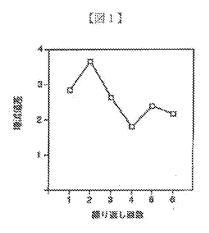
スチレンーエチレンブチレンースチレン共通合体(MJー4300、三菱化学社製)40gとクロルペキシジン塩酸塩2gを二軸凝練機(東洋精機製作所製)により180でで両者が溶離した状態で溜練し、糸状に押し出して、抗菌剤が均一に分散した太さ1mmの抗菌性材料を得た。得られた糸状抗菌性材料を編んで編み物を得た。この縮30 み物状成形体を用いて実施例1と関様の方法により抗菌活性を測定したところ、初発菌数10 側に対し、4時間培養後は抗菌剤を含有していない総み物では、麓は4×10 個に減少していたが、抗菌剤含有綴み物では、麓は4×10 に減少していたが、抗菌剤含有綴み物では菌は1×10 に減少しており、本発明の抗菌剤含有綴み物の方が細菌に対してより有効に作用したことが確認された。次に、上記の抗菌活性を有する綱み物を、新尿後、オストミーバッグ、血液バックに収納することにより、本発明の抗菌性体液消集後を作製した。

Tabasa)

【発明の効果】本発明の抗酸性体液補集線は、長期間安 定した抗酸性を有するものであり、人体から排出された 尿、血液等の排液を貯留した排液補集袋内での額肉の均 殖を長期にわたり抑制することができ、排液を介した細 簡整染を抑制することができる。

【関値の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の抗議性体液捕集袋に用いる成形体の抗 菌活性の持続性を示すグラフである。



プロントページの観き

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